

cocaine, and that used externally as a local anesthetic, it will often ease such pains as toothache * * * Skin Eruptions. * * * It will take out the poison in mosquito bites, bee stings, etc. It will disinfect, * * * thus promote natural healing in * * * many skin eruptions. * * * Sore Feet, Inflammation. * * * It is helpful in reducing inflammation * * * Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Whooping Cough. Diluted as directed, it may be used with good effect as a spray or gargle for ordinary sore throat, bronchitis, tonsillitis, etc., and undiluted, rubbed on the outside. Thoroughly rubbed on the pit of the stomach, it will cause relaxation and often relieve the paroxysms in whooping cough. Asthma, * * * and Nasal Catarrh. Inhaled through the nose and mouth from a cloth saturated and laid on, or hung up over the pillow at night, it relieves asthmatic congestion. It is very beneficial in cases of nasal catarrh * * * [testimonials in circular] 'Since infancy I have suffered with Eczema, which seemingly was incurable. * * * Constantly I have suffered with a raw spot on my great toe on the right foot. This spot was * * * irritable all the time. Four nightly applications of Mackie's Pine Balm has entirely cured this particular spot.'

On May 5, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, and the court having found that the product should be condemned and destroyed, a decree was entered ordering its destruction by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19456. Adulteration and misbranding of tincture aconite. U. S. v. Four 1-Pint Bottles of Tincture Aconite. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26898. I. S. No. 28212. S. No. 5088.)

Samples of tincture aconite, represented to be of pharmacopoeial standard, were found to be below such standard, the potency of the article having been found to be approximately 41 per cent of the minimum required by the United States Pharmacopoeia.

On August 19, 1931, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of four 1-pint bottles of tincture aconite, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Buffalo, N. Y., consigned by Sharp & Dohme (Inc.), alleging that the article had been shipped from Philadelphia, Pa., on various dates between January 17, 1931 and April 11, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength as determined by the test laid down in the said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation, and its own standard of strength was not stated on the container.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the label, "Tincture Aconite U. S. P. X. Standard (Tinctura Aconiti) * * * Biologically Standardized," were false and misleading.

On January 7, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19457. Misbranding of Tiko. U. S. v. 45 Bottles of Tiko. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27099. I. S. No. 36802. S. No. 5278.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Tiko, disclosed no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for the article in the carton and bottle labels and in an accompanying circular, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas.

On or about December 12, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 45 bottles of Tiko at Dallas, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Purinton Medicine Co., from Detroit, Mich., on or about January 22, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Michigan into the State of Texas, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of Tiko by this department showed that the article consisted of potassium iodide (8.7 grams per 100 milliliters), a small proportion of an iron compound, alcohol (3.8 per cent by volume), and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements, appearing on the bottle and carton labels and in the circular, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed: (Bottle and carton) "Recommended for Articular Rheumatism, Gouty Rheumatism, Inflammatory Rheumatism. Muscular Rheumatism, Sciatic Rheumatism, Acute or Chronic." (Circular) "In the fall of 1892 this efficient medicine was brought to public attention for the treatment of Rheumatism. Before Tiko was placed before the public it was thoroughly tested * * * We have not put Tiko before the public as a Cureall, which so many others have claimed for Nostrums, but do claim it has been beneficial in genuine cases of Sciatic Rheumatism, Gouty Rheumatism, Articular Rheumatism, Muscular Rheumatism, and Inflammatory Rheumatism, and will be found of a relieving nature in calomel and mercurial forms of Rheumatism. People of all ages, conditions and occupations of life have taken it (as indeed Rheumatism is no respecter of persons.) * * * Rheumatism * * * We are justified in saying to all who are afflicted with this dreadful disease—take Tiko * * * Tiko is a medicine taken internally the only method by which Rheumatism can be successfully treated. Liniments and other external applications relieve the effect * * * not the cause in this dreadful malady."

On June 17, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19458. Misbranding of Mantone. U. S. v. 295 Bottles of Mantone. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27234. I. S. No. 42005. S. No. 5404.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Mantone, disclosed no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for the article on the bottle label and in an accompanying circular. The Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Columbia.

On or about November 13, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a District Court, a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 295 bottles of Mantone, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Wachsellan Mantone Medicine Co. (Inc.), from Baltimore, Md., on or about October 16, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of Mantone by this department showed that it contained sugar, aloes, sodium salicylate, caramel, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article appearing on the bottle label and in the circular were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle label) "Mantone * * * Tonic For Strong Men and Healthy Women. This medicine has been used effectively for years as a general system tonic and to assist nature in the regulation of digestion. * * * a precautionary medicine to ward off diseases that a weakened system is liable to contract;" (circular) "Ninety-Five per cent of our ills originate from impurities in the stomach and bowels. * * * Mantone is effective in removing * * * all the poisons and impurities from the blood and the entire system. Therefore we ask you to try Mantone if you are fagged out, weak, nervous, run-down, have no appetite, indigestion, liver, kidney or bladder trouble, rheumatism, lagrippe, chills and fever, * * * or other complaints."

On March 24, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*